Search Results -

Term	Documents
@PD.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB.	17569944
(5 AND (@PD < "19980114")).JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	11

Database: All Foreign Patents Abstracts Databases (JPAB + EPAB + DWPI)

Refine Search: `l5 and @pd<19980114`

Search History

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l5 and @pd<19980114	11	L6
JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l4 and (enzym$ or protease or proteinase or elastase)	53	L5
JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(hair near3 grow$4) with (inhib$5 or block$3 or prevent$3)	1028	L4
USPT	l1 same (enzym$ or protease or proteinase or elastase)	50	L3
USPT	l1 same enzym$	47	L2
USPT	(hair near3 grow$4) with (inhib$5 or block$3 or prevent$3)	509	L1

```
                    STN Columbus

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:20:25 ON 09 MAR 2000

=> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                SINCE FILE    TOTAL
                                      ENTRY  SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                    0.15     0.15

INDEX ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE,
ANABSTR, AQUASCI
    BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS,
BIOTECHDS, CABA, CANCERLIT,
    CAPLUS, CEABA, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB,
DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB,
    DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, ' ENTERED AT 13:20:33
ON 09 MAR 2000

55 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF

=> s ((hair(3a)grow#####)(l)(inhib##### or block### or prevent###)) and
(enzym? or protease or proteinase or elastase)

      3  FILE ADISALERTS
      3  FILE ADISINSIGHT
      2  FILE AGRICOLA
  6 FILES SEARCHED...
      8  FILE BIOBUSINESS
     39  FILE BIOSIS
      5  FILE BIOTECHABS
      5  FILE BIOTECHDS
  11 FILES SEARCHED...
      4  FILE CABA
      6  FILE CANCERLIT
     54  FILE CAPLUS
      2  FILE CEABA
  15 FILES SEARCHED...
      6  FILE CEN
  21 FILES SEARCHED...
      3  FILE DDFU
     28  FILE DGENE
  23 FILES SEARCHED...
      3  FILE DRUGNL
     11  FILE DRUGU
  28 FILES SEARCHED...
      1  FILE EMBAL
     37  FILE EMBASE
     10  FILE ESBIOBASE
  31 FILES SEARCHED...
     19  FILE IFIPAT
  38 FILES SEARCHED...
     16  FILE JICST-EPLUS
     10  FILE KOSMET
      3  FILE LIFESCI
     41  FILE MEDLINE
      1  FILE NIOSHTIC
      1  FILE NTIS
  44 FILES SEARCHED...
      2  FILE PHAR
     10  FILE PHIN
     55  FILE PROMT
  49 FILES SEARCHED...
     22  FILE SCISEARCH
     16  FILE TOXLINE
     27  FILE TOXLIT
    536  FILE USPATFULL
     46  FILE WPIDS
  54 FILES SEARCHED...
     46  FILE WPINDEX

  35 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   55 FILES SEARCHED IN
STNINDEX

L1   QUE ((HAIR(3A) GROW#####)(L)(INHIB##### OR BLOCK### OR
PREVENT###)) AND (EN
     ZYM? OR PROTEASE OR PROTEINASE OR ELASTASE)

=> s ((hair(3a)grow#####)(l)(inhib##### or block### or prevent###)) (l)
(enzym? or protease or proteinase or elastase)

      3  FILE ADISALERTS
      3  FILE ADISINSIGHT
      3  FILE BIOBUSINESS
     21  FILE BIOSIS
  9 FILES SEARCHED...
      2  FILE BIOTECHABS
      2  FILE BIOTECHDS
      2  FILE CABA
      2  FILE CANCERLIT
  13 FILES SEARCHED...
     42  FILE CAPLUS
      6  FILE CEN
      3  FILE DDFU
  22 FILES SEARCHED...
     28  FILE DGENE
      3  FILE DRUGNL
     11  FILE DRUGU
      1  FILE EMBAL
     24  FILE EMBASE
  33 FILES SEARCHED...
      8  FILE ESBIOBASE
  35 FILES SEARCHED...
     18  FILE IFIPAT
      9  FILE JICST-EPLUS
     10  FILE KOSMET
      2  FILE LIFESCI
     18  FILE MEDLINE
      1  FILE NIOSHTIC
  43 FILES SEARCHED...
      1  FILE NTIS
     10  FILE PHIN
     55  FILE PROMT
     18  FILE SCISEARCH
      6  FILE TOXLINE
  51 FILES SEARCHED...
     22  FILE TOXLIT
    465  FILE USPATFULL
     40  FILE WPIDS
  54 FILES SEARCHED...
     40  FILE WPINDEX

  32 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   55 FILES SEARCHED IN
STNINDEX

L2   QUE ((HAIR(3A) GROW#####)(L)(INHIB##### OR BLOCK### OR
PREVENT###)) (L) (EN
     ZYM? OR PROTEASE OR PROTEINASE OR ELASTASE)

=> d rank

F1     465  USPATFULL
F2      55  PROMT
F3      42  CAPLUS
F4      40  WPIDS
F5      40  WPINDEX
F6      28  DGENE
F7      24  EMBASE
F8      22  TOXLIT
F9      21  BIOSIS
F10     18  IFIPAT
F11     18  MEDLINE
F12     18  SCISEARCH
F13     11  DRUGU
F14     10  KOSMET
F15     10  PHIN
F16      9  JICST-EPLUS
F17      8  ESBIOBASE
F18      6  CEN
F19      6  TOXLINE
F20      3  ADISALERTS
F21      3  ADISINSIGHT
F22      3  BIOBUSINESS
F23      3  DDFU
F24      3  DRUGNL
F25      2  BIOTECHABS
F26      2  BIOTECHDS
F27      2  CABA
F28      2  CANCERLIT
F29      2  LIFESCI
F30      1  EMBAL
F31      1  NIOSHTIC
F32      1  NTIS

=> file f2-3 f7-32

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                SINCE FILE    TOTAL
                                      ENTRY  SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                    7.65     7.80

FILE 'PROMT' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Information Access Company  All rights reserved

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER
AGREEMENT
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.  All rights reserved

FILE 'TOXLIT' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 BIOSIS(R)

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)
```

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) (R)

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 International Federation of the Societies of Cosmetics Chemists

FILE 'PHIN' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 PJB Publications Ltd. (PJB)

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Japan Science and Technology Corporation (JST)

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'CEN' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 American Chemical Society (ACS)

FILE 'TOXLINE' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000

FILE 'ADISALERTS' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Adis International Ltd. (ADIS)

FILE 'ADISINSIGHT' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Adis International Ltd. (ADIS)

FILE 'BIOBUSINESS' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Biological Abstracts, Inc. (BIOSIS)

FILE 'DDFU' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'DRUGNL' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 IMSWORLD Publications Ltd

FILE 'BIOTECHABS' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 CAB INTERNATIONAL (CABI)

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'EMBAL' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'NIOSHTIC' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 U.S. Secretary of Commerce on Behalf of the U.S. Government

FILE 'NTIS' ENTERED AT 13:30:26 ON 09 MAR 2000
Compiled and distributed by the NTIS, U.S. Department of Commerce.
It contains copyrighted material.
All rights reserved. (2000)

=> s l2

3 FILES SEARCHED...
7 FILES SEARCHED...
13 FILES SEARCHED...
20 FILES SEARCHED...
22 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 301 L2

=> dup rem l3

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET, ADISINSIGHT'
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 209 DUP REM L3 (92 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-55' FROM FILE PROMT
ANSWERS '56-97' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '98-108' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '109-126' FROM FILE TOXLIT
ANSWERS '127-132' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '133-147' FROM FILE IFIPAT
ANSWER '148' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '149-150' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
ANSWERS '151-159' FROM FILE DRUGU
ANSWERS '160-169' FROM FILE KOSMET
ANSWERS '170-179' FROM FILE PHIN
ANSWERS '180-188' FROM FILE JICST-EPLUS
ANSWERS '189-194' FROM FILE CEN
ANSWERS '195-196' FROM FILE ADISALERTS
ANSWERS '197-199' FROM FILE ADISINSIGHT
ANSWERS '200-202' FROM FILE BIOBUSINESS
ANSWERS '203-205' FROM FILE DRUGNL
ANSWERS '206-207' FROM FILE BIOTECHDS
ANSWER '208' FROM FILE CABA
ANSWER '209' FROM FILE NTIS

=> s l4 and py<1998

FILES SEARCHED...
3 FILES SEARCHED...
5 FILES SEARCHED...
8 FILES SEARCHED...
13 FILES SEARCHED...
15 FILES SEARCHED...
'1998' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
18 FILES SEARCHED...
21 FILES SEARCHED...
23 FILES SEARCHED...
L5 160 L4 AND PY<1998

=> s l5 and inhibitor

L6 87 L5 AND INHIBITOR

=> s l6 and (skin or derma? or epiderm?)

15 FILES SEARCHED...
L7 61 L6 AND (SKIN OR DERMA? OR EPIDERM?)

=> dup rem l7

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET, ADISINSIGHT'
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 61 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWERS '1-11' FROM FILE PROMT
ANSWERS '12-22' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '23-25' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '26-29' FROM FILE TOXLIT
ANSWERS '30-32' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '33-42' FROM FILE IFIPAT
ANSWER '43' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
ANSWER '44' FROM FILE DRUGU
ANSWERS '45-49' FROM FILE KOSMET
ANSWERS '50-52' FROM FILE PHIN
ANSWERS '53-56' FROM FILE JICST-EPLUS
ANSWERS '57-59' FROM FILE BIOBUSINESS
ANSWER '60' FROM FILE DRUGNL
ANSWER '61' FROM FILE BIOTECHDS

=> d bib ab 1-61

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 97:391547 PROMT
TI Andrology: Pharmacotherapies for men only
AU Davis, W. Marvin
SO Drug Topics, (***** Jul 1997*****) pp. 86.
ISSN: 0012-6616
LA English
WC 5684
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB The University of Mississippi Introduction Andrology is defined as the area of scientific study concerned with the masculine constitution and the diseases of the human male. This implies especially the study of diseases of the male organs of reproduction and aspects of fertility.
Because of the current demographic trends, andrology increasingly will be concerned with problems of aged males, as well as those males in the "crisis decade" (the 50s) entering into an "andropause," or a putative male climacteric. While many critical issues of health and drug therapy of importance to men are not necessarily restricted to that sex, in this article we will consider only those topics that are exclusive to male patients.
Primary and secondary male structures
The primary reproductive organs of the male are the paired male gonads--the testes--which produce not only the male hormones, or androgens, but also the reproductive cells--the spermatozoa, or sperm cells. Gonadal function is activated from the pituitary by hormones called gonadotropins.
In turn, the penis (by which sperm is transferred during coitus) and adjunct organs needed for semen secretion (the seminal vesicles and the prostate) are maintained in development and function by the testicular hormone, testosterone.
In embryogenesis, androgens are responsible for normal virilization of the urogenital tract. At puberty, gonadotropins from the anterior pituitary evoke continuing production of androgens, which in turn act locally on the cells of primary tissues and organs to support their development during puberty and to initiate the production of semen. In addition, they support the development of secondary structures in the male genital tract, such as the prostate.
In general, the androgens are responsible for expression of the male phenotype by also acting systemically, influencing development of not only skeleton, skeletal muscles, and *****dermal***** structures but also such other diverse structures as the vocal cords.
Texture of the *****skin***** as well as hair follicles of the scalp, beard, and body are under the influence of the male hormonal regulation. Size and shape of the skeleton, the nature of its musculature, and the level of body fat and its distribution are influenced to achieve the classical male habitus with its contrasts to the habitus of the female

Male endocrinology. The androgens are hormones consisting mainly of testosterone and its reduction product, DHT (dihydrotestosterone)
THIS IS AN EXCERPT. COPYRIGHT 1997 Medical Economics Publishing

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 97:187325 PROMT
TI Dyad Pharmaceutical Corporation: New Therapy for Baldness Believed to Possess Fewer Side Effects
SO PR Newswire, (***24 Mar 1997***) pp 0324PHM006
LA English
WC 257
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB COLUMBIA, Md., March 24 PRNewswire -- Dyad Pharmaceutical Corporation of
Columbia, Maryland, which is engaged in the discovery and development of pharmaceuticals primarily for ***dermatological*** conditions, announced today that it is developing a new therapy to ***prevent*** male pattern baldness. Its antisense drug is designed to ***block*** the ***enzyme*** that causes hair loss. Dr. Glenn Hoke, Dyad's chief scientist, said, "In cell culture our new therapy reduces by 75 percent the amount of ***enzyme*** 5-aR2 that causes baldness."
It was recently reported that Merck & Co. has completed a drug study in which a significant increase of hair follicles was seen in 48 percent of test subjects. Since both drugs target the ***enzyme*** 5-aR2, Dyad believes that Merck's studies validates its approach to treating baldness. Merck's drug, Propecia(TM), is taken orally, and in some patients it is know to cause undesirable side-effects such as reduced sexual desire, performance, and partial impotence. Birth defects in pregnant women are also a potential concern. "By directly applying our drug to the scalp," adds Hoke, "we believe a better solution to baldness will result because this approach would largely eliminate these side effects."
Dyad also anticipates that its new therapy can be applied to related diseases such as enlarged prostate, prostate cancer, and excessive ***hair*** ***growth***

SOURCE: Dyad Pharmaceutical Corporation

-0- 03/24/97

CONTACT: Dr. Glenn D. Hoke, Ph.D., Vice President of Research for Dyad
Pharmaceutical Corporation, 410-715-9192

CO Dyad Pharmaceutical Corporation

ST Maryland

IN MTC

SU

JE-MK

-- PHM006 --

0693 03/24/97 09:51 EST http://www.prnewswire.com

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT. COPYRIGHT 1997 PR Newswire Association, Inc.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 97:50805 PROMT
TI Bristol-Myers Squibb Reports Record Fourth Quarter and Annual Sales and Earnings
SO PR Newswire, (***22 Jan 1997***) pp 0122NYW017
LA English
WC 1977
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB NEW YORK, Jan. 22 PRNewswire -- Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (NYSE: BMY)
today reported record sales and earnings for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 1996.
Sales for the fourth quarter grew 10% (11% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange) to $4.0 billion from $3.6 billion in 1995. Domestic sales increased 11%, and international sales increased 8% (12% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange). Volume gains were the primary contributor to the reported sales growth with prices overall remaining at prior year's levels.
For the fourth quarter, earnings before income taxes increased 11% to $1,008 million, net earnings increased 11% to $716 million and earnings per share increased 12% to $1.43, after excluding the 1995 charges. Average shares outstanding for the quarter were reduced to 501 million from 505 million in the prior year.
Sales for the year were $15.1 billion, an increase of 9% (11% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreignexchange). Domestic sales increased 10% and international sales increased 9% (13% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange). The consolidated sales growth resulted from an 11% increase due to volume, a 2% decrease due to unfavorable foreign exchange rate fluctuations and no changes overall from pricing activity.
Earnings before income taxes increased 10% for the year to $4,013 million, net earnings increased 10% to $2,850 million, and earnings per share increased 11% to $5.68, after excluding the 1995 charges. The growth in earnings per share exceeded the growth in net earnings by 1% for the quarter and twelve months as a result of the company's ongoing share repurchase program. During 1996, the company repurchased 9.3 million shares of its common stock. Average shares outstanding for the year were reduced to 502 million from 506 million in the prior year.
THIS IS AN EXCERPT. COPYRIGHT 1997 PR Newswire Association, Inc.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 97:444521 PROMT
TI NEW TREATMENT COULD RESTORE HAIR LOSS
SO Pharmaceutical Business News, (***2 Jul 1997***) pp N/A
ISSN: 0956-0661
LA English
WC 237
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB CATH BLACKLEDGE
An old drug used to treat enlarged prostrate glands could find a new use treating hair loss. Merck has presented promising results on trials of Propecia (finastende) with 1879 men worldwide at the World Congress of ***Dermatology*** in Sydney, Australia.
Almost half the men given Propecia experienced new ***hair*** ***growth*** compared with only 7 per cent taking the placebo. The company said side-effects, which can include impotence and reduced sex-drive, occurred infrequently and only in a small number of men. The results were the third component of a Phase III clinical trials programme. Merck submitted new drug applications for clearance to market Propecia worldwide last December. "We believe Propecia will be an important product
as the first oral medication for the treatment of men with male pattern hair loss," said Keith Kaufman, Merck's senior director of clinical research.
Finastende works by ***inhibiting*** the body's production of the ***enzyme*** 5-alpha reductase, which binds with the hormone testosterone to create dihydrotestosterone (DHT). The presence of DHT in scalp tissues causes hair follicles to become dormant.
The only other product which has been approved by the FDA to restore hair loss is Rogaine (minoxidil), a drug previously used to control high blood pressure, which is produced by Pharmacia & Upjohn. Rogaine has a 40 per cent success rate in encouraging new ***hair*** ***growth***. Unlike Propecia, which is taken orally, it must be applied to the scalp twice a day.
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT. COPYRIGHT 1997 Financial Times Business Information Ltd. (UK) Information may not be copied or redistributed.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 97:174403 PROMT
TI Merck & Co's Propecia Shows Promise In Hair Loss
SO Marketletter, (***31 Mar 1997***) pp N/A
ISSN: 0951-3175
LA English
WC 913
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Data from Phase III clinical trials with Merck & Co's Propecia (finastende 1mg), an oral treatment for male pattern hair loss, has demonstrated that it significantly increased ***hair*** ***growth*** in the majority of treated men. Results were presented at the American Academy of ***Dermatology*** meeting, and if approved will be the first prescription oral therapy to be indicated for the regrowth of hair.
The two multicenter, placebo-controlled trials enrolled 1,553 men with mild-to-moderate male pattern hair loss. Patients received either Propecia or placebo once a day for one year. "10%-Hair Improvement" By looking at a one-inch circle of active hair loss, it was determined that patients receiving Propecia had a 10%-hair improvement against those taking placebo at the end of the trial period. Improvements were noted as early as three months after treatment initiation, with continued improvements over the 12 months. Investigators on the trial concluded that 65% of Propecia-treated men had increased ***hair*** ***growth*** , against 37% of men in the placebo group. These figures were contradicted slightly by an independent panel of ***dermatologists*** who determined that 48% of men treated with Propecia saw increases in ***hair*** ***growth*** , compared to only 7% of men receiving placebo. The discrepancies in these results may be due to the fact that the ***dermatologists*** were only assessing photographs of the patients when making their evaluations. The safety of Propecia has now been investigated in over 3,200 men, and was found to be generally well-tolerated with few side effects. 1.7% of 945 Propecia-treated men discontinued therapy, compared to 2.1% of 934 placebo
receivers. Side effects included decreased libido (1.8% for Propecia versus 1.3% for placebo), difficulty in achieving an erection (1.3% vs 0.7%) and a decrease in the amount of semen produced (0.8% vs 0.4%).
Men

who discontinued treatment found that these side effects resolved, conversely though, so did many who progressed with the therapy, says the company. The drug is contraindicated in women, especially those of a childbearing age. This is because animal studies have shown that use of Propecia can create abnormalities in the male fetus, said a spokesman for the company. DHT Role In Hair Loss Propecia works by ***inhibiting*** the action of the 5 alpha-reductase ***enzyme*** , which in turn ***blocks*** the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 96:552409 PROMT
TI Bristol-Myers Squibb Reports Record Third Quarter Sales And Earnings
SO PR Newswire, (***22 Oct 1996***) pp. 1022NYTU006
LA English
WC 2203
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB NEW YORK, N.Y., Oct. 22 /PRNewswire/ -- Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (NYSE: BMY) today reported record sales and earnings for the third quarter and the nine months ended September 30, 1996.

Third quarter sales grew 10% (12% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange) to $3.7 billion from last year's $3.4 billion. Volume gains were the primary contributor to the reported sales growth with prices overall remaining at year-ago levels. Domestic sales increased 12%, and international sales increased 7% (12% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange). Excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange, all four business groups contributed to the reported increase in sales.

For the third quarter, earnings before income taxes increased 11% to $1,060 million compared with $958 million in 1995. Net earnings grew 9% to $753 million in the third quarter compared with $689 million in 1995. The quarter's effective income tax rate of 29.0% was higher than the year-ago quarter rate of 28.1% which benefitted from a retroactive decrease in the company's tax rate for the first six months of that year. Earnings per share increased 10% to $1.50 from $1.36 in the prior year.

"I am pleased to report that, despite the continuing negative impact of the CAPOTEN patent expiration, the company experienced solid sales and earnings growth during the third quarter," said Charles A. Heimbold, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer. "It was a very encouraging accomplishment which continues to demonstrate the significant efforts of all of our dedicated people. Many of our products reported double-digit sales growth and we increased market share in a number of important product categories. While fostering the growth of our existing product lines, we simultaneously continued to support future growth by expanding our investment in research and development, the licensing of promising new compounds, the completion of acquisitions and by our on-going productivity efforts."

For the nine months, sales increased 9% (11% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange) to $11.1 billion with domestic sales increasing 10% and international sales increasing 9% (13% excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange). The consolidated sales growth resulted from an 11% increase due to volume, a 2% decrease due to unfavorable foreign exchange rate fluctuations and no changes overall from pricing activity.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 96:379686 PROMT
TI C O R R E C T I O N -- BRISTOL-MYERS
SO PR Newswire, (***22 Jul 1996***) pp. 0722NYM048A
LA English
WC 1651
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB NEW YORK, July 22 /PRNewswire/ -- Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (NYSE: BMY)

today reported record sales and earnings for the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 1996.

Second quarter sales grew 7% (10% excluding the effect of unfavorable foreign exchange) to $3.7 billion from last year's $3.4 billion. Domestic sales increased 6%, and international sales increased 8% (15% excluding the effect of unfavorable foreign exchange). Volume gains were the primary contributor to the reported sales growth, improving 10% for the second quarter, after a 3% decrease due to unfavorable foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Excluding the effect of unfavorable foreign exchange, all four business groups contributed to sales growth. In the secondquarter, sales of the company's pharmaceutical products increased 7% (10% excluding

foreign exchange) as a result of growth in both the U.S. and international markets. Excluding sales of CAPOTEN, pharmaceutical product sales increased 19% in the quarter (22% before the effect of foreign exchange).

For the second quarter, earnings before income taxes increased 7% to $923 million compared with $862 million in 1995. Net earnings grew 8% to $655 million in the second quarter compared with $608 million in 1995 and earnings per share increased 9% to $1.31 from $1.20 in the prior year.

"These second quarter results highlight the great balanced strength of Bristol-Myers Squibb, a strength that makes it stand out in the health and personal care industry," said Charles A. Heimbold, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Heimbold also said that despite significant declines in CAPOTEN sales following its patent expiration in the U.S. in February, he expects continued growth in the company's core businesses by concentrating on its strong global product franchises across all businesses, and by continuing to invest in the new product pipeline. "We are on track to reach or exceed our goal of doubling sales, earnings and earnings per share by the end of the year 2000. We have a broad-based product portfolio that boasts 60 product lines each of which enjoys over $50 million in annual global sales.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 96:203551 PROMT
TI Botanicals
SO Drug & Cosmetic Industry, (***Apr 1996***) pp. 73.
ISSN: 0012-6527
LA English
WC 2109
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB We recently received a copy of the book "Better Health With (Mostly) Chinese Herbs & Foods" by Dr. Albert Y. Leung (1995, AYSL Corp., Box 181, Glen Rock, NJ 07452) which also contains exquisite color photographs by Stephen Foster. This paperback book consists of a series of 60 monographs covering Chinese herbal medicines and foods. Dr. Leung is also the coauthor (with S. Foster) of a comprehensive Encyclopedia of Common Natural Ingredients (Wiley, 1980), updated and revised in a 1995 edition.

Dr. Leung has very strong views on the over-use of "toxic and sometimes useless drugs, which temporarily relieve existing symptoms ... (but rarely) actually improve your health." He points out that it is rare for a patient to leave a physician's office these days without a prescription of some sort, whereas certain foods and herbs have been used for thousands of years to keep us healthy. The term nutraceuticals has been coined recently to describe some of these botanicals.

Chinese herbs are traditionally combined to bring out their best functions and tone down the "harshness" (toxicity) of some of them. The 60 herbs covered in this compendium range from Aloe vera and Angelica to Saw Palmetto, Turmeric and Watercress. Some will be familiar to readers of this column, others (Baizhu, Gangzhe and Murne) less so. Dr. Leung describes cosmetic uses for some of these - both traditional (in Asia) and more modern recent uses.

Among those recommended for topical application are Baizhu (used in ***skin*** care cosmetics for treating dark spots and wrinkles), Capsicum (rubefacient, analgesic), Chrysanthemum (antimicrobial, detoxicant, anti-inflammatory), Dandelion (antibacterial, antifungal), Fenugreek (demulcent, emollient), Fo-Ti (for prematurely greying hair and as an anti-aging drug), and Forsythia, which contains 0.73-2.28% oleanic acid and is used in numerous hair growth liniments, anti-dandruff shampoos, acne creams and athelete's foot products.

Garlic is of course covered, as well as German Chamomile, Ginger, Gotu-Kola (whose saponin glycosides promote wound healing), Licorice Extracts and Thyme Oil. Liquistrum darkens hair, yet is said to remove facial dark spots, perhaps due to its 4.3 percent content of oleanic acid.

All in all, a fascinating look into this aspect of Oriental healing practices. We recommend it to our readers.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 95:411406 PROMT
TI Treatment Cosmetics Overview
SO Drug & Cosmetic Industry, (***1 Nov 1995***) pp. 38
ISSN: 0012-6527
LA English
WC 2103
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB BERNARD IDSON, PH.D., THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Contemporary cosmetic products are sophisticated, highly researched formulas, invariably a combination of both synthetically derived ingredients and natural products from a variety of origins. While natural materials have been used to great advantage from a marketing viewpoint, the vast amount of scientific literature, folklore and anecdotal information clearly suggests that natural products can, and often do, have something special about them. (1)

The use of plant extracts in cosmetics is as old as the use of animal fat and natural earth pigments. These are the materials prehistoric man used first in 'cosmetics.' Because of the availability of new extracting, refining and purification techniques, the quantity and quality of plant extracts available for cosmetic use today far surpasses what was in the market 30 years ago. There are 359 plant extracts listed in the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association (CTFA) CosmeticsIngredient Handbook, and the number continues to increase. They are often used for marketing reasons, but many can also act as effective, functional ingredients. An example is the extract of the kola nut, known for its anti-irritant properties. As available in the market, it has an objectionable color and odor. At Estee Lauder, they analyzed and separated its constituents, identified the individual components with anti-irritant properties, and recombined them in the most effective ratio. In the process, objectionable color and odor were removed and possible allergens eliminated. All this indicates that cosmetics formulated with plant extracts today can be more effective and, at the same time, more elegant than 10 or 20 years ago.(2)

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 94:216049 PROMT
TI PH II RESULTS OF PROSCAR BALDNESS TRIALS
SO Marketletter, (***25 Apr 1994***) pp. N/A
ISSN: 0140-4288

LA English
WC 765
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Merck & Co's benign prostatic hyperplasia treatment Proscar (finasteride) can be used to stimulate new ***hair*** ***growth*** in balding men, according to presentations made by the company at a securities analysts meeting held at the company's research center in Rahway, New Jersey, USA
Merck's R&D director Edward Scolnick told the meeting that orally-administered finasteride, a 5-alpha reductase type II ***inhibitor*** , increases ***growth*** of new ***hair*** compared to the continued loss of hair in placebo-treated patients 200 young men with early-stage baldness received either low-dose Proscar (5mg) or placebo, and a preliminary look at the one-year data showed that clinically-important ***hair*** ***growth*** was seen in 58% of those on active treatment and 22% of those on placebo Proscar was also associated with significant improvements in hair counts and patient assessment of ***hair*** ***growth***
Even at this dose, however, traces of finasteride were found in the semen of treated patients, indicating that lower doses may be required to ***prevent*** potential teratogenic effects Pivotal trials of a lower dose regimen will begin in late-1994
Product Pipeline Update
Another similar drug, MK-386, is an ***inhibitor*** of 5-alpha reductase type I and may be used in combination with Proscar for BPH, said Dr Scolnick Proscar alone reduces plasma dihydrotestosterone levels by 70%, but the combination could bring this down to zero Furthermore, because the type I ***enzyme*** is the only one found in the ***skin*** , MK-386 may be a suitable treatment for acne and male pattern
baldness
THIS IS AN EXCERPT Copyright 1994 Marketletter (Publications) Ltd

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 61 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2000 IAC

AN 91 227099 PROMT
TI the compounder Compounder's Corner HOW INTERESTING!
SO Drug & Cosmetic Industry, (***Apr 1991***) pp 40, ISSN 0012-6527
LA English
WC 869
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB BY ROBERT L GOLDEMBERG
A recent issue of the Dow Corning house organ "Materials News" provides an
appropriate opening for this month's column It seems that otters caught in last year's Alaskan oil spill presented special problems for animal recovery workers Cleaning the crude oil from the animal's coats removed natural sebum, whose normal function is to make them waterproof After "shampooing," these unfortunate otters had to be held in cages until their sebum levels could return to normal levels Coming to the rescue at this point was Dr Lee Hunter (vp of r&d at Redken Laboratories, Canoga Park, Cal), who used a solvent system that included ethanol and Dow Corning's 245 Fluid, a low viscosity cyclomethicone, to develop a synthetic sebum based on squalene plus a cholesterol ester When sprayed and rubbed into the otter's coat, this successfully restored water resistance, allowing immediate release of the animals into Alaska's cold coastal waters Under fire from FDA for "false and misleading labeling" of its Shade sunscreens, Schering Plough has agreed to delete its APP (UVA Protection Percent) claims, based on a method published in JAAD by Drs R M Sayre and P A Agin My own belief is that the Sayre-Agin procedure is a good indicator of UVA protection The problem seems to be a matter of interpretation of results Note that Bob Sayre since has left Schering-Plough to start his own consulting business, which performs APP-type product evaluations and other UV testing

THIS IS AN EXCERPT Copyright 1991 Edgell Communications, Inc

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:660913 CAPLUS
DN 125:293042
TI Use of angiogenesis suppressors for inhibiting hair growth
IN Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, Styczynski, Peter, Shander, Douglas
PA Handelman, Joseph H, USA
SO PCT Int Appl, 23 pp
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN CNT 1
PATENT NO KIND DATE APPLICATION NO DATE
PI WO 9626712 A2 19960906 WO 1996-US2790 19960227
WO 9626712 A3 19961121
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML
CA 2213404 AA 19960906 CA 1996-2213404 19960227
AU 9653009 A1 19960918 AU 1996-53009 19960227
EP 812185 A2 19971217 EP 1996-909552 19960227
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE
BR 9607060 A 19981215 BR 1996-7060 19960227
JP 11501035 T2 19990126 JP 1996-526415 19960227
ZA 9601600 A 19960905 ZA 1996-1600 19960228
PRAI US 1995-396446 19950228
WO 1996-US2790 19960227
AB A method of inhibiting hair growth in a mammal includes applying, to an area of ***skin*** from which reduced hair growth is desired, a ***dermatol*** acceptable compn contg a non-steroidal suppressor of angiogenesis The effective compds include sulfotransferase ***inhibitors*** , heparin binding antagonists, Cu chelators, histidine decarboxylase ***inhibitors*** , mast cell degranulation ***inhibitors*** , histamine receptor antagonists, ACE ***inhibitors*** , angiotensin II receptor antagonists, prostaglandin synthetase ***inhibitors*** , NK1 receptor antagonists, PAF receptor antagonists, and cytochrome P 450 reductase ***inhibitors*** A topical prepn contg 10% bathocuproine, was applied to male intact Golden Syrian hamsters, hair growth was inhibited by 81%

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:360287 CAPLUS
DN 125:55282
TI Modulation of murine hair follicle function by alterations in ornithine decarboxylase activity
AU Soler, Alejandro Peralta; Gilliard, Gwendolyn; Megosh, Louis C; O'Brien, Thomas G
CS Lankenau Medical Research Center, Wynnewood, PA, USA
SO J Invest Dermatol (***1996***), 106(5), 1108-1113
CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Mice that overexpress a mutated ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) transgene in
outer root sheath keratinocytes of the hair follicle were used to study the role of this ***enzyme*** in regulating hair follicle structure and function These transgenic mice have a normal first hair cycle, but lose their hair completely beginning 2-3 wk after birth Transgene overexpression in follicular keratinocytes is first detected at day 12 after birth, coincident with the development of follicular cysts in the upper portion of the dermis The onset of keratin 6 expression also begins around day 12, because the promoter regulatory region of the bovine keratin 6 gene was used to target ODC transgene expression to hair follicle keratinocytes, these data demonstrate the faithful temporal and cell type-specific expression of the K6-driven transgene The ODC ***inhibitor*** 2-difluoromethylornithine could ***prevent*** hair loss and partially normalize ***skin*** fustol if administered before the onset of ODC overexpression 2-Difluoromethylornithine could also reactivate ***hair*** ***growth*** in animals with complete hair loss The results suggest that ODC is an important regulatory gene for the mouse hair follicle

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:239289 CAPLUS
DN 124:339125
TI Inhibition of polyamine synthesis alters hair follicle function and fiber composition
AU Hynd, Philip I, Nancarrow, Michelle J
CS Department Animal Science, University Adelaide, Glen Osmond, 5064, Australia
SO J Invest Dermatol (***1996***), 106(2), 249-53
CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X
DT Journal
LA English
AB The activities of ornithine decarboxylase and S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase, two of the ***enzymes*** involved in the synthesis of the polyamines, were found to be high in follicle-rich homogenates of sheep ***skin*** , and to be responsive to the nutrition of the animal Systemic provision of the ***inhibitor*** of ornithine decarboxylase, alpha -difluoromethylornithine, markedly altered the length, diam , and compn of the fiber, the last being accompanied by an increase in the proportion of the fiber occupied by paracortical cells and an increase in the level of mRNA encoding a cysteine-rich family of keratin proteins The growth of wool follicles cultured in media contg alpha -difluoromethylornithine was not ***inhibited*** , even at high concns In contrast, low concns of methylglyoxal (bis)guanylhydrazone, the ***inhibitor*** of S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase, completely ***inhibited*** fiber growth in cultured follicles Addn of spermidine to the media overcame this ***inhibition*** but spermine had no effect Further evidence that spermine is not required for normal follicle function was provided by incubating follicles with the specific ***inhibitor*** of spermine synthase, n-butyl-1,3-diaminopropane This ***inhibitor*** , even at high concns , had no effect on fiber growth in vitro Spermidine partially overcame the growth depression that occurred in follicles cultured in methionine-deficient media, suggesting that part of the requirement for methionine is for spermidine synthesis in the follicle These investigations provide strong evidence that the polymines in general, and spermidine in particular, play a major role in ***hair*** ***growth***

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:926476 CAPLUS
DN 123:321734
TI Cysteine synthetic pathway ***enzyme*** ***inhibitors*** to retard unwanted ***hair*** ***growth***
IN Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, Shander, Douglas
PA Handleman, Joseph H, USA
SO PCT Int Appl, 23 pp
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO	DATE
PI WO 9524885	A1	19950921	WO 1995-US2902	19950310 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5455234	A	19951003	US 1994-213954	19940316 <--
CA 2184173	AA	19950921	CA 1995-2184173	19950310 <--
AU 9519844	A1	19951003	AU 1995-19844	19950310 <--
AU 696304	B2	19980903		
EP [illegible]	A1	[illegible]	EP 1995-912803	[illegible]
EP 750489	B1	19981118		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09510448	T2	19971021	JP 1995-524077	19950310 <--
AT 173392	E	19981215	AT 1995-912803	19950310
ES 2123968	T3	19990116	ES 1995-912803	19950310
ZA 9502098	A	19951211	ZA 1995-2098	19950314 <--
PRAI US 1994-213954		19940316		
WO 1995-US2902		19950310		

AB Mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is reduced by applying to the ***skin*** an ***inhibitor*** of a cysteine synthetic pathway ***enzyme*** , such as methionine S-adenosyltransferase, L-homocysteine S-methyltransferase, S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase, cystathionine synthase, and cystathionase For example, a topical compn comprised 5% 3-deazaneplanocin in a vehicle contg ethanol 16, propylene glycol 5, dipropylene glycol 5, benzyl alc 4, propylene carbonate 2, and pure water 68%. The compn ***inhibited*** hair mass by 86.65% in male Golden Syrian hamster model

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:989881 CAPLUS
DN 124:51800
TI Message of nexin 1, a serine protease ***inhibitor*** , is accumulated in the follicular papilla during anagen of the hair cycle
AU Yu, Da-Wen, Yang, Tian, Sonoda, Tadashige, Gaffney, Kevin, Jensen, Pamela J , Dooley, Tom, Ledbetter, Steve, Freedberg, Irwin M , Lavker, Robert, et al
CS Ronald O Perelman Department Dermatology, NYU School Medicine, New York, NY, 10016, USA
SO J Cell Sci (***1995***), 108(12), 3867-74
CODEN: JNCSAI, ISSN: 0021-9533
DT Journal
LA English
AB A group of specialized mesenchymal cells located at the root of the mammalian hair follicle, known as the follicular or ***dermal*** papillary cells, are involved in regulating the hair cycle, during which keratinocytes of the lower follicle undergo proliferation, degeneration and regrowth Using the arbitrarily primed-PCR approach, we have identified a 1.3 kb mRNA that is present in large quantities in cultured rat follicular papillary cells, but not in ***skin*** fibroblasts Thus mRNA encodes nexin 1, a potent ***protease*** ***inhibitor*** that can inactivate several growth-modulating serine ***proteases*** including thrombin, urokinase and tissue plasminogen activator In situ hybridization showed that nexin 1 message is accumulated in the follicular papilla cells of anagen follicles, but is undetectable in keratinocytes of other ***skin*** mesenchymal cells In addn , nexin 1 message level varies widely among several immortalized rat vibrissa papillary cell lines, and these levels correlate well with the reported abilities of these cell lines to support in vivo follicular reconstitution These results suggest a possible role of nexin 1 in regulating ***hair*** follicular ***growth***

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:750460 CAPLUS
DN 123:194755
TI ***Skin*** abnormalities in mice transgenic for plasminogen activator ***inhibitor*** 1: implications for the regulation of desquamation and follicular neogenesis by plasminogen activator enzymes
AU Lyons-Giordano, B , Lazarus, G S
CS Department Dermatology, University Pennsylvania School Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SO Dev Biol (***1995***), 170(2), 289-98
CODEN: DEBIAO, ISSN: 0012-1606
DT Journal
LA English
AB Plasminogen activator ***enzymes*** have been implicated in the regulation of growth, migration, and differentiation which occur continually in normal ***epidermis*** and cyclically in the hair follicle To elucidate further the importance of plasminogen activation in ***epidermal*** physiol , studies were conducted using mice transgenic for human plasminogen activator ***inhibitor*** 1 (PAI-1) The ***epidermis*** of the newborn (4-7 days) transgenic mice was flaky and showed delayed ***hair*** ***growth*** compared to that of their control littermates Histol analyses revealed a greatly thickened stratum corneum in the transgenics By 2 wk after birth, no differences in ***epidermal*** morphol were apparent between transgenic and control littermates Using in situ hybridization, immunocytochem , and in situ reverse zymog techniques, ***epidermal*** PAI-1 expression was correlated temporally with the aberrant ***epidermal*** morphol These data implicate plasminogen activator activity in the regulation of ***epidermal*** shedding and follicular neogenesis.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:324868 CAPLUS
DN 122:89132
TI ***Inhibitors*** of 5-lipoxygenase for prevention of hair growth
IN Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S , Shander, Douglas
PA Handelman, Joseph, H , USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO	DATE
PI WO 9427563	A1	19941208	WO 1994-US5361	19940516 <--
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2163534	AA	19941208	CA 1994-2163534	19940516 <--
CA 2163534	C	19981215		
AU 9468331	A1	19941220	AU 1994-68331	19940516 <--
AU 680257	B2	19970724		
EP 700282	A1	19960313	EP 1994-916767	19940516 <--
EP 700282	B1	19981007		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 08510735	T2	19961112	JP 1994-500714	19940516 <--
ES 2122283	T3	19981216	ES 1994-916767	19940516
ZA 9403612	A	19950125	ZA 1994-3612	19940524 <--
PRAI US 1993-68256		19930528		
WO 1994-US5361		19940516		

AB Mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is ***inhibited*** by applying to the ***skin*** a compn including an ***inhibitor*** of 5-lipoxygenase The ***enzyme*** ***inhibitor*** is selected from quercetin, DL alpha -tocopherol, apigenin, Pr gallate, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, and caffeic acid The effective amts of the compd range from 100 to 3000 mu g per cm2 of ***skin*** and the compn is applied once of twice for at least 3 mo to achieve a perceived redn in ***hair*** ***growth***

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1993:434298 CAPLUS
DN 119:34298
TI Alteration of rate and character of hair growth
IN Handelman, Joseph H , Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN CNT 2

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO	DATE
PI WO 9308687	A1	19930513	WO 1992-US9438	19921104 <--
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9230627	A1	19930607	AU 1992-30627	19921104 <--
AU 670554	B2	19960725		
EP 612211	A1	19940831	EP 1992-924244	19921104 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 07504646	T2	19950525	JP 1992-508679	19921104 <--
CA 2122002	C	19971216	CA 1992-2122002	19921104 <--
PRAI US 1991-788168		19911105		
WO 1992-US9438		19921104		

AB The rate and character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** are altered by the topical application to the ***skin*** of a compn contg an org ***inhibitor*** of the ***enzyme*** L-asparagine synthetase A topical compn for reducing the rate and altering the character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** comprises a nontoxic ***dermatol*** acceptable vehicle and from 0.1 to 30 % based on the total wt of the compn of an org ***inhibitor*** of L-asparagine synthetase, such as guanidinosuccinic acid

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1993:240479 CAPLUS
DN 118:240479
TI Cosmetic composition for hair growth inhibition
IN Kealey, George Terence Evelyn, Westgate, Gillian Elizabet, Williams, Rebecca
PA Unilever PLC, UK, Unilever N V
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO	DATE

PI EP 532219 A2 19930317 EP 1992-307961 19920902 <--
EP 532219 A3 19931118
EP 532219 B1 19960508
R AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE
CA 2077144 AA 19930305 CA 1992-2077144 19920828 <--
CA 2077144 C 19971118
JP 05194163 A2 19930803 JP 1992-233880 19920901 <--
JP 2525315 B2 19960821
AT 137665 E 19960515 AT 1992-307961 19920902 <--
BR 9203450 A 19930406 BR 1992-3450 19920903 <--
AU 9222119 A1 19930311 AU 1992-22119 19920904 <--
AU 666123 B2 19960201
ZA 9206719 A 19940304 ZA 1992-6719 19920904 <--
US 5378455 A 19950103 US 1993-173261 19931227 <--
PRAI GB 1991-18866 19910904
US 1992-937795 19920828
AB A cosmetic compn suitable for topical application to the ***skin*** for reducing, retarding or eliminating hair growth comprises an ***inhibitor*** of glutamine metab such as 6-diazo-5-oxonorleucine (I) and a vehicle for the ***inhibitor*** . A cosmetic lotion contained I 8, perfume q.s. and water to 100 % wt. vol.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1991:426750 CAPLUS
DN 115:26750
TI Localization of TIMP in cycling mouse hair
AU Kawabe, Thomas T., Rea, Thomas J., Flennuken, Ann M., Williams, B. R. G.,
Groppi, Vicent E., Buhl, Allen E.
CS Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, MI, 49007, USA
SO Development (Cambridge, UK) (***1991***), 111(4), 877-9, 2 plates
CODEN: DEVPED; ISSN: 0950-1991
DT Journal
LA English
AB TIMP (tissue ***inhibitor*** of metalloproteinase) is a glycoprotein ***inhibitor*** of metalloproteinases that may be involved in the tissue remodeling during hair growth. The expression of TIMP at selected times during a single hair cycle was studied using TIMP-lacZ transgenic mice to localize TIMP gene activity in the hair follicle. TIMP gene induction was visualized by staining mouse back ***skin*** for beta-galactosidase activity. TIMP gene activation appeared in hair follicles only during the mid-anagen (the growing stage of the hair cycle) primarily in Henle's layer of the inner root sheath. Some expression of TIMP was also seen in a few connective tissue cells, in the sebaceous gland and in cells at the proximity of the ***dermal*** papilla cells in catagen (regressing) and telogen (resting) follicles. Thus, TIMP may be involved in cyclic remodeling of connective tissue in hair follicles.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1989:601387 CAPLUS
DN 111:201387
TI ***Skin*** treatment composition and hair-growth stimulant comprising
hyaluronic acid fragments
IN Scott, Ian Richard
PA Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N. V.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 295092	A2	19881214	EP 1988-305255	19880609 <--
EP 295092	A3	19900905		
EP 295092	B1	19920923		
R AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
AU 8817459	A1	19881215	AU 1988-17459	19880607 <--
AU 613920	B2	19910815		
CA 1318252	A1	19930525	CA 1988-569286	19880607 <--
IN 167137	A	19900901	IN 1988-BO166	19880609 <--
AT 80790	E	19921015	AT 1988-305255	19880609 <--
ES 2046300	T3	19940201	ES 1988-305255	19880609 <--
BR 8802863	A	19890103	BR 1988-2863	19880610 <--
JP 01013008	A2	19890117	JP 1988-143448	19880610 <--
JP 07008770	B4	19950201		
ZA 8804172	A	19900228	ZA 1988-4172	19880610 <--

PRAI GB 1987-13747 19870612
ES 1988-305255 19880609
OS MARPAT 111:201387
AB A compn. for topical administration to mammalian ***skin*** comprises
hyaluronic acid fragments with 7-50 monosaccharide units, terminating either with a glucuronic acid unit and/or a N-acetyl glucosamine unit, or an unsatd. deriv. of one or both of these terminal units, and a cosmetically acceptable vehicle. When the fragments of hyaluronic acid consist of fragments with >25 monosaccharide units, then the compn. also comprises a means for enhancing the activity of the fragments in terms of angiogenic and/or growth response following topical application to the ***skin***. Such agents are ***hair*** ***growth*** stimulants such as minoxidill, direct proteoglycanase ***inhibitors*** , glycosaminoglycanase ***inhibitors*** (e.g. an aldonolactone, a monosaccharide such as N-acetylglucosamine), glycosaminoglycan chain cellular uptake ***inhibitors*** , glycosidase ***inhibitors*** (e.g. a lactam, such as D-glucaro-1,5-lactam), and chem. activators of protein kinase C ***enzymes*** (e.g. diacylylglycerol). The compn. enhances the quality and appearance of human ***skin*** and promotes ***hair*** ***growth*** . Hyaluronic acid (7-50 monosaccharide fragments) was applied to the ***skin*** of rabbits for 5 days and effected an increase in the no. of blood vessels (capillaries) in the treated area. A compn. comprising hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.4, abs. EtOH 25, butane-1,3-diol 38.4, Me p-benzoate 0.2, hyaluronic acid fragments (26-50 monosaccharide units) 25, minoxidil 1, perfume 1, and H2O to 100% wt./wt. The compn. is useful for the treatment of balding scalp.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 61 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96296448 EMBASE
DN 1996296448
TI Androgen metabolism as it affects hair growth in androgenetic alopecia
AU Kaufman K.D.
CS Merck Research Laboratories, 126 East Lincoln Avenue,Rahway, NJ 07065,
United States
SO Dermatologic Clinics, (1996) 14/4 (697-711)
ISSN: 0733-8635 CODEN: DRMCDJ
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 003 Endocrinology
006 Internal Medicine
013 Dermatology and Venereology
LA English
SL English
AB Androgens, in combination with a genetic susceptibility, have been demonstrated to be required for the development of androgenetic alopecia. Disturbances in androgen metabolism or target organ sensitivity are thought to underlie the pathophysiology of the condition. Observations of patients with disorders of androgen metabolism or function have determined the basic physiology involved in regulation of ***hair*** ***growth*** by androgens at selective body sites. More recently, in vitro studies of scalp ***skin*** and hair follicles have begun to define specific alterations in androgen metabolism at the local level that may play a key role in pathogenesis. The prominent role of 5-reductase in these studies suggests that ***inhibitors*** of this ***enzyme*** may provide new therapeutic opportunities for patients with androgenetic alopecia.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 61 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94206815 EMBASE
DN 1994206815
TI Role of 5a-reductase in health and disease
AU Randall V.A.
CS Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Bradford,Bradford BD7 1DP, United Kingdom
SO Baillière's Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, (1994) 8/2 (405-431)
ISSN: 0950-351X CODEN: BCEMEJ
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 003 Endocrinology
006 Internal Medicine
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB The mechanism of androgen action varies in different tissues, but in the majority of androgen target tissues either testosterone or 5 alpha-dihydrotestosterone (DHT) binds to a specific androgen receptor to form a complex that can regulate gene expression. Testosterone is metabolized to DHT by the ***enzyme*** 5(x-reductase. The autosomal recessive genetic disorder of 5 alpha-reductase deficiency has clearly shown that the requirement for DHT formation varies with different tissues. In this syndrome genetic males contain normal male internal structures including testes, but exhibit ambiguous or female external genitalia at birth; at puberty they undergo partial virilization which includes development of a male gender identity even if brought up as females. Their development suggests that testosterone itself is able to stimulate psychosexual behaviour, development of the embryonic wolffian duct, muscle development, voice deepening, spermatogenesis, and axillary and pubic ***hair*** ***growth*** ; DHT seems to be essential for prostate development and growth, the development of the external genitalia and male patterns of facial and body ***hair*** ***growth*** or male-pattern baldness. How different hormones operate to regulate genes via the same receptor is currently unknown, but appears to involve cell-specific factors. The 5 alpha-reductase ***enzyme*** has proved difficult to isolate biochemically, but recently at least two human isoenzymes have been identified using molecular biological methods. All the various 5 alpha-reductase-deficient kindreds have been shown to have mutations in 5 alpha-reductase 2, the predominant form in the prostate. The biological role of 5 alpha-reductase 1 has not yet been ascertained, but at present it cannot be ruled out that some of the actions ascribed to testosterone are indeed in cells producing DHT via this ***enzyme*** . The activity of 5 alpha-reductase is also implicated in benign prostatic hypertrophy, hirsutism and possibly male-pattern baldness; recent evidence discounts the role of 5 alpha-reductase 2 in sebaceous glands and acne. Specific ***inhibitors*** of both ***enzymes*** are now available and finasteride, a 5 alpha-reductase 2 ***inhibitor*** , has been used successfully in clinical trials of benign prostatic hypertrophy. Knowledge of 5 alpha-reductase is expanding dramatically at the moment with the application of molecular biological methods. The advent of antibodies to the isoenzymes should herald further understanding of their biological and clinical roles.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 61 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 77131214 EMBASE
DN 1977131214
TI Hair

AU Ebling F J
CS Dept Zool, Univ Sheffield, United Kingdom
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (1976) 67 1 (98-105)
CODEN JIDEAE
DT Journal
FS 013 Dermatology and Venereology
002 Physiology
001 Anatomy, Anthropology, Embryology and Histology
LA English
AB The psychologic importance of hair to man is in inverse ratio to its physical function Except for scalp hair and desultory areas of sexual hair, most of man's hair follicles are vestigial Three problems of ***hair*** ***growth*** remain to be solved (1) how the intermittent activity of hair follicles in both animals and man is controlled, (2) how the male hormone alters the hair cycle in human ***skin*** , and (3) why larger hairs are produced by testosterone in some areas of the body, when in some individuals the hair follicles on the scalp regress Studies in which ***skin*** grafts from rats of different ages were exchanged showed that hair follicles are innately programmed but can be slowly influenced by systemic factors Steroid hormones, especially estrogens, slow down the moult cycle whereas thyroid hormones accelerate it What establishes the innate rhythm remains problematical The fact that plucking out the club hair initiates activity in resting follicles has been explained by the hypothesis that the mitotic ***inhibitor*** which accumulates during anagen is normally used up or dispersed during telogen or by wounding However, contrary to this theory, follicular activity is not prolonged by epilation during anagen Moreover if rats are epilated within one or two days of eruption, only club hairs are removed since forceps cannot grasp the tips of the new hairs Such epilation does not affect the anagen in progress, but remarkably enough the subsequent resting phase is shortened Both sexual hair and male pattern baldness depend on androgenic hormones Target organs of testosterone convert the hormone to active metabolites, chiefly 5 alpha dihydrotestosterone In ***skin*** , however, 5 alpha dihydrotestosterone may not be the only active tissue androgen The major metabolite of testosterone incubated with hair roots is androstenedione, and hirsute women without other obvious endocrine abnormality sometimes excrete high levels of androstanediol Both steroids stimulated the sebaceous glands of hypophysectomized castrated rats, which, however, showed only a limited response to testosterone The androgenic steroids, the ***enzymes*** that convert them to their active metabolites, and the proteins that bind them are undoubtedly very important to the problems of the ***growth*** of sexual ***hair*** and of male pattern baldness

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 61 TOXLIT
AN 1995 126089 TOXLIT
DN CA-123-321734W
TI Cysteine synthetic pathway ***enzyme*** ***inhibitors*** to retard unwanted ***hair*** ***growth***
AU Ahluwalia GS, Shander D
SO ***(1995)*** PCT Int Appl PATENT NO 95 24885 09 21 95 (Handelman, Joseph H)
CY United States
DT Patent
FS CA
LA English
OS CA 123 321734
EM 199512
AB Mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is reduced by applying to the ***skin*** an ***inhibitor*** of a cysteine synthetic pathway ***enzyme*** , such as methionine S-adenosyltransferase, L-homocysteine S-methyltransferase, S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase, cystathionine synthase, and cystathionase For example, a topical compn comprised 5% 3-deazaneplanocin in a vehicle contg ethanol 16, propylene glycol 5, dipropylene glycol 5, benzyl alc 4, propylene carbonate 2, and pure water 68% The compn ***inhibited*** hair mass by 86 65% in male Golden Syrian hamster model

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 61 TOXLIT
AN 1995 33099 TOXLIT
DN CA-122-089132C
TI ***Inhibitors*** of 5-lipoxygenase for prevention of hair growth
AU Ahluwalia GS, Shander D
SO ***(1994)*** PCT Int Appl PATENT NO 94 27563 12 08 94 (Handelman, Joseph, H)
CY United States
DT Patent
FS CA
LA English
OS CA 122 89132
EM 199503
AB Mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is ***inhibited*** by applying to the ***skin*** a compn including an ***inhibitor*** of 5-lipoxygenase The ***enzyme*** ***inhibitor*** is selected from quercetin, DL alpha tocopherol, apigenin, Pr gallate, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, and caffeic acid The effective amts of the compd range from 100 to 3000 mug per cm2 of ***skin*** and the compn is applied once or twice for at least 3 mo to achieve a perceived redn in ***hair*** ***growth***

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 61 TOXLIT
AN 1993 74099 TOXLIT
DN CA-119-034298U
TI Alteration of rate and character of hair growth
AU Handelman JH, Ahluwalia GS
SO ***(1993)*** PCT Int Appl PATENT NO 93 08687 05 13 93
CY United States
DT Patent
FS CA
LA English
OS CA 119 34298
EM 199308
AB The rate and character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** are altered by the topical application to the ***skin*** of a compn contg an org ***inhibitor*** of the ***enzyme*** L-asparagine synthetase A topical compn. for reducing the rate and altering the character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** comprises a nontoxic ***dermatol*** acceptable vehicle and from 0 1 to 30 % based on the total wt of the compn of an org ***inhibitor*** of L-asparagine synthetase, such as guanidinosuccinic acid

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 61 TOXLIT
AN 1989 101822 TOXLIT
DN CA-111-201387R
TI ***Skin*** treatment composition and hair-growth stimulant comprising hyaluronic acid fragments
AU Scott IR
SO ***(1988)*** Eur Pat Appl PATENT NO 295092 12 14 88 (Unilever PLC)
CY United Kingdom
DT Patent
FS CA
LA English
OS CA 111 201387
EM 198912
AB A compn for topical administration to mammalian ***skin*** comprises hyaluronic acid fragments with 7-50 monosaccharide units, terminating either with a glucuronic acid unit and or a N-acetyl glucosamine unit, or an unsatd deriv of one or both of these terminal units, and a cosmetically acceptable vehicle When the fragments of hyaluronic acid consist of fragments with >25 monosaccharide units, then the compn also comprises a means for enhancing the activity of the fragments in terms of angiogenic and or growth response following topical application to the ***skin*** Such agents are ***hair*** ***growth*** stimulants such as minoxidill, direct proteoglycanase ***inhibitors*** , glycosaminoglycanase ***inhibitors*** (e g an aldonolactone, a monosaccharide such as N-acetylglucosamine), glycosaminoglycan chain cellular uptake ***inhibitors*** , glycosidase ***inhibitors*** (e g a lactam, such as D-glucaro-1 5-lactam), and chem activators of protein kinase C ***enzymes*** (e g diacylglycerols) The compn enhances the quality and appearance of human ***skin*** and promotes ***hair*** ***growth*** Hyaluronic acid (7-50 monosaccharide fragments) was applied to the ***skin*** of rabbits for 5 days and effected an increase in the no of blood vessels (capillaries) in the treated area A compn comprising hydroxyethyl cellulose 0 4, abs EtOH 25, butane 1,3-diol 39 4, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0 2, hyaluronic acid fragments (26-50 monosaccharide units) 25, minoxidil 1, perfume 1, and H2O to 100% wt wt The compn is useful for the treatment of balding scalp

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1995 283691 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598297991
TI Effects of 1 year treatment with oral MK386, an ***inhibitor*** of type 1 5-alpha-reductase, in the stumptailed macaque (Macaca arctoides
AU Rhodes, Linda (1), Primka, Raymond (1), Berman, Charles (1), Gato Glona,
Audette-Arruda, Joanne, Pikounis, Bill (1), Matuszewska, Bozena, Harper, James
CS (1) Merck Res Lab , Rahway, NJ USA
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (1995) Vol 104, No 4, pp 658
Meeting Info Annual Meeting of the Society for Investigative Dermatology Chicago, Illinois, USA May 24-28, 1995
ISSN 0022-202X
DT Conference
LA English

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1995 283379 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598297679
TI Bisindolylmaleimide protein kinase C ***inhibitors*** are potent stimulators of DNA synthesis in mouse hair follicle organ cultures
AU Harmon, C S , Nevins, T D , Lutz, D , Ducote, J
CS Preclin Dermatol Res , Hoffman-La Roche, Nutley, NJ USA
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (1995) Vol 104, No 4, pp 606
Meeting Info Annual Meeting of the Society for Investigative Dermatology Chicago, Illinois, USA May 24-28, 1995
ISSN 0022-202X
DT Conference
LA English

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1993 442006 BIOSIS
DN PREV199345077631
TI Finasteride The first 5-alpha-reductase ***inhibitor***
AU Sudduth, S Lynn (1), Koronkowski, Michael J
CS (1) Program Aging, Univ North Carolina Sch Pharmacy, Campus Box 7360
Beard Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7360 USA

SO Pharmacotherapy, (1993) Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 309-329
ISSN: 0277-0008
DT Article
LA English

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2664243 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI REDUCTION OF ***HAIR*** ***GROWTH*** BY ***ENZYME*** ***INHIBITOR***
INF Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, 8632 Stable View Ct, Gaithersburg, MD, 20879
Henry, James P, 9776 Wood Duck Ct, Frederick, MD, 21701
Shander, Douglas, 16112 Howard Landing Dr, Gaithersburg, MD, 20878
IN Ahluwalia Gurpreet S; Henry James P; Shander Douglas
PAF Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
EXNAM Rose, Shep K
AG Fish & Richardson
PI US 5468476 19951121 (CITED IN 004 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1994-213431 19940316
XPD 16 Mar 2014
FI US 5468476 19951121
DT UTILITY, REASSIGNED, CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CDAT 24 Sep 1996
FS CHEMICAL
CLMN 25
AB Mammalian hair growth is reduced by applying to the ***skin*** an ***inhibitor*** of nitric oxide synthetase

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2649339 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI ***INHIBITION*** OF ***HAIR*** ***GROWTH*** BY APPLYING ***INHIBITOR*** OF CYSTEINE PATHWAY ***ENZYME*** TOPICALLY TO ***SKIN*** , COSMETIC FOR FACE, ARMS, LEGS
INF Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, 8632 Stable View Ct, Gaithersburg, MD, 20879
Shander, Douglas, 16112 Howard Landing Dr, Gaithersburg, MD, 20878
IN Ahluwalia Gurpreet S; Shander Douglas
PAF Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
EXNAM Robinson, Douglas W
EXNAM Crane, L Eric
AG Fish & Richardson
PI US 5455234 19951003 (CITED IN 005 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1994-213954 19940316
XPD 16 Mar 2014
FI US 5455234 19951003
DT UTILITY, CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CDAT 13 May 1997
FS CHEMICAL
CLMN 35
AB Mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is reduced by applying to the ***skin*** an ***inhibitor*** of a cysteine synthetic pathway ***enzyme***

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2636793 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI METHOD OF REDUCING THE RATE OF HAIR GROWTH, APPLYING A SYNTHETASE ***INHIBITOR***
INF Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, 8632 Stable View Ct, Gaithersburg, MD, 20879
IN Ahluwalia Gurpreet S
PAF Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
EXNAM Cintins, Marianne M
EXNAM Moezie, M
AG Fish & Richardson
PI US 5444090 19950822
AI US 1994-212584 19940311
XPD 22 Aug 2012
RLI US 1991-788168 19911105 CONTINUATION-IN-PART ABANDONED
FI US 5444090 19950822
DT UTILITY, REASSIGNED, CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CDAT 9 Jul 1996
FS CHEMICAL
OS CA 123:265813
CLMN 19
AB The rate and character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is altered by the topical application to the ***skin*** of a composition containing an organic ***inhibitor*** of the ***enzyme*** L-asparagine synthetase

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2563173 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI COSMETIC COMPOSITION FOR ***INHIBITING*** ***HAIR*** ***GROWTH*** , GLUTAMINE METABOLISM ***INHIBITORS*** USING ***ENZYMES***
INF Kealey, George T E, Cambridge, GB
Westgate, Gillian E, Irthlingborough, GB
Williams, Rebecca, Cambridge, GB
IN Kealey George T E (GB); Westgate Gillian E (GB); Williams Rebecca (GB)
PAF Chesebrough-Ponds USA Co, Division of Conopco, Inc, Greenwich, CT
PA Conopco Inc (23809)
EXNAM Page, Thurman K
EXNAM Spear, James M
AG Mitelman, Rimma
PI US 5378455 19950103 (CITED IN 004 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1993-173261 19931227
XPD 28 Aug 2012
RL US 1992-937795 19920828 CONTINUATION ABANDONED
PRAI GB 1991-8866 19910904
FI US 5378455 19950103
DT UTILITY
FS CHEMICAL
CLMN 16
GI 1 Drawing Sheet(s), 1 Figure(s)
AB A composition suitable for topical application to mammalian ***skin*** for reducing, retarding or eliminating hair growth is provided, which comprises: i) an effective amount of an ***inhibitor*** of glutamine metabolism in mammalian ***skin*** or hair, and ii) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle for the ***inhibitor***

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2286254 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI ALTERATION OF RATE AND CHARACTER OF ***HAIR*** ***GROWTH*** , APPLYING AN ***INHIBITOR*** OF THE ***ENZYME*** TRANSGLUTAMINASE
INF Funkhouser, Margaret G, 1332 S Pollard St, Arlington, VA, 22204
Shander, Douglas, 16112 Howard Landing Dr, Gaithersburg, MD, 20878
IN Funkhouser Margaret G; Shander Douglas
PAF Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
EXNAM Waddell, Frederick E
EXNAM Gardner, Diane
AG Fish & Richardson
PI US 5143925 19920901 (CITED IN 014 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1991-794321 19911112
XPD 20 Dec 2010
RLI US 1990-632126 19901220 CONTINUATION ABANDONED
FI US 5143925 19920901
DT UTILITY, REASSIGNED, CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CDAT 23 Nov 1993
FS CHEMICAL
CLMN 6
AB The rate and character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is altered by topical application to the ***skin*** of a composition containing an ***inhibitor*** of the ***enzyme*** transglutaminase

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2273612 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI ***ENZYME*** ALTERATION OF ***HAIR*** ***GROWTH*** , ***ENZYME*** ***INHIBITORS***
INF Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, 8632 Stable View Ct, Gaithersburg, MD, 20879
Harrington, F Eugene, PO Box 200, 45 W Main St, New Market, MD, 21774
Shander, Douglas, 16112 Howard Landing Dr, Gaithersburg, MD, 20878
IN Ahluwalia Gurpreet S; Harrington F Eugene; Shander Douglas
PAF Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
EXNAM Waddell, Frederick E
EXNAM Gardner, Diane
AG Fish & Richardson
PI US 5132293 19920721 (CITED IN 011 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1991-784650 19911028
XPD 14 Aug 2010
RLI US 1990-567018 19900814 CONTINUATION ABANDONED
FI US 5132293 19920721
DT UTILITY, CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CDAT 7 Sep 1993
FS CHEMICAL
CLMN 10
AB The rate and character of mammalian hair growth is altered by topical application to the ***skin*** of a composition containing a ***dermatologically*** acceptable carrier and an ***inhibitor*** of Sadenosylmethionine decarboxylase with or without an ornithine decarboxylase ***inhibitor***

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2234604 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI ALTERATION OF RATE AND CHARACTER OF HAIR GROWTH, APPLYING GAMMA-GLUTAMYL TRANSPEPTIDASE ***INHIBITOR***
INF Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, 8632 Stable View Ct, Gaithersburg, MD, 20879
Harrington, F Eugene, PO Box 200, 45 W Main St, Newmarket, MD, 21774
Shander, Douglas, 16112 Howard Landing Dr, Gaithersburg, MD, 20878
IN Ahluwalia Gurpreet S; Harrington F Eugene; Shander Douglas
PAF Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
EXNAM Schenkman, Leonard
AG Fish & Richardson
PI US 5096911 19920317 (CITED IN 013 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1990-542586 19900625
XPD 25 Jun 2010
FI US 5096911 19920317
DT UTILITY, REASSIGNED
FS CHEMICAL
CLMN 2
AB The rate and character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is

altered by the topical application to the ***skin*** of a composition containing an ***inhibitor*** of the ***enzyme*** gamma- glutamyl transpeptidase

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2232543 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI ALTERATION OF RATE AND CHARACTER OF ***HAIR*** ***GROWTH*** , ***ENZYME*** ***INHIBITORS***
INE Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S, 8632 Stable View Ct, Gaithersburg, MD, 20879
IN Ahluwalia Gurpreet S
PAE Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
EXNAM Friedman, S J
AG Fish & Richardson
PI US 5095007 19920310 <-- (CITED IN 016 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1990-603*** 19901024
XPD 24 Oct 2010
FI US 5095007 19920310
DT UTILITY, REASSIGNED; CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CDAT 19 Aug 1993
FS CHEMICAL
OS CA116:188094
CLMN 10
AB The rate and character of mammalian ***hair*** ***growth*** is altered by the topical application to the ***skin*** of a composition containing an ***inhibitor*** of the ***enzyme*** adenylosuccinate synthetase or aspartate transcarbamylase

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 2100555 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI LACTAMS, THEIR SYNTHESIS AND USE IN COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS, ***ENZYME*** ***INHIBITOR*** OF GLYCOSIDASE TO INCREASE ***HAIR*** ***GROWTH*** , TOPICAL
INE Gibson, Walter T, Northants, GB
IN Gibson Walter T (GB)
PAE Unilever Patent Holdings BV, Rotterdam, NL
PA Unilever Patent Holdings B V NL (17055)
EXNAM Bond, Robert T
AG Honig, Milton L
PI US 4975441 19901204 (CITED IN 003 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1989-326954 19890322
XPD 22 Mar 2009
FI US 4975441 19901204
DT UTILITY
FS CHEMICAL
MRN 005073 MFN 016
CLMN 19
AB A composition suitable for topical application to mammalian ***skin*** or hair for inducing, maintaining or increasing hair growth comprises (i) a chemical ***inhibitor*** of glycosidase activity chosen from lactams having the structure

D R A W I N G

where A1 and A6 are -H, -CH3,

D R A W I N G

-CH2OT or

D R A W I N G

A1 and A6 being the same or different, and at least one of which being the group

D R A W I N G

in a lactam ring, and where Q is -OT, -NHT or a lactam linkage to A1 or A6, the Q groups being the same or different, and at least one of which is involved in a lactam linkage, and where T is the same or different and is chosen from -H, CpH2p+1 or a metal ion, T is -H or -COCpH2p+1, and p is an integer of from 1 to 22, provided that where any of the Q groups is -OT or -NHT, then that group or groups can be of either stereochemical configuration with respect to the plane of the ring, and (ii) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle for the chemical ***inhibitor*** Certain novel lactams are also claimed

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 61 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2000 IFI
AN 1825387 IFIPAT,IFIUDB,IFICDB
TI HAIR GROWTH MODIFICATION WITH ORNITHINE DECARBOXYLASE ***INHIBITORS***
INE Shander, Douglas, 5 Meadowgrass Ct, Gaithersburg, MD, 20878
IN SHANDER DOUGLAS
PAE Unassigned
PA UNASSIGNED OR ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL (68000)
EXNAM Schenkman, Leonard
EXNAM Lipovsky, Joseph A
AG Slater, Mandel E
PI US 4720489 19880119 (CITED IN 020 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1984-661019 19841015
XPD 19 Jan 2005
FI US 4720489 19880119
DT UTILITY, REASSIGNED
FS CHEMICAL
CLMN 9
AB The rate and character of human ***hair*** ***growth*** including androgenstimulated beard ***hair*** ***growth*** in intact sexually mature males is altered by the topical application out of a ***dermatologically*** acceptable carrier of a material capable of ***inhibiting*** the action of the ***enzyme*** ornithine decarboxylase In a preferred practice of the invention, compositions containing such materials along with anti-androgen material are employed

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
AN 96:719615 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: VJ549
TI ANDROGEN METABOLISM AS IT AFFECTS HAIR-GROWTH IN ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA
AU KAUFMAN K D (Reprint)
CS MERCK & CO INC, MERCK SHARP & DOHME RES LABS, 126 E LINCOLN AVE RY33-500, RAHWAY, NJ, 07065 (Reprint)
CYA USA
SO DERMATOLOGIC CLINICS, (***OCT 1996***) Vol 14, No 4, pp 697
SSN 0733-8635
DT Article; Journal
FS CLIN
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 66
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AE Androgens, in combination with a genetic susceptibility, have been demonstrated to be required for the development of androgenetic alopecia Disturbances in androgen metabolism or target organ sensitivity are thought to underlie the pathophysiology of the condition Observations of patients with disorders of androgen metabolism or function have determined the basic physiology involved in regulation of ***hair*** ***growth*** by androgens at selective body sites More recently, in vitro studies of scalp ***skin*** and hair follicles have begun to define specific alterations in androgen metabolism at the local level that may play a key role in pathogenesis The prominent role of 5-reductase in these studies suggests that ***inhibitors*** of this ***enzyme*** may provide new therapeutic opportunities for patients with androgenetic alopecia

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 61 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1996-46820 DRUGU BES
TI The 5-alpha-reductase system and its ***inhibitors***
AU Chen W; Zouboulis C C; Orfanos C E
CS Univ Berlin-Free
LO Berlin, Ger
SO Dermatology, 193, No 3, 177-84, 1996, 4 Fig, 1 Tab, 58 Ref
CODEN: DERAEG ISSN: 1018-8665
AV Department of Dermatology, University Medical Center Benjamin Franklin, Free University of Berlin, Hindenburgdamm 30, D-12200 Berlin, Germany
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AB The 5-alpha reductase system and its ***inhibitors*** are reviewed The role of ***skin*** in peripheral androgen metabolism, 5-alpha-reductase as a major ***enzyme*** of androgen metabolism and its 2 isozymes, and the effects of 5-alpha-reductase ***inhibitors*** (5aRI), including finasteride, turosteride, MK-963, MK-434, epristeride, MK-386, and non-steroidal ***inhibitors*** (including ONO-3805, LY-191704, FK-143, epicatechin gallate, epigallocatechin gallate, gamolenate and zinc), on dihydrotestosterone (DHT) and their adverse effects in humans are discussed The development of specific type 1 5aRI may be of major importance in the future treatment of androgen-dependent ***skin*** diseases

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 61 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2000 IFSCC
AN 17772 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI EVIDENCE THAT ACTIVATION OF PROTEIN KINASE A INHIBITS HUMAN HAIR FOLLICLE GROWTH AND HAIR FIBRE PRODUCTION IN ORGAN CULTURE AND DNA SYNTHESIS IN HUMAN AND MOUSE HAIR FOLLICLE ORGAN CULTURE
AU HARMON C S (PRECLINICAL DERMATOLOGY RESEARCH, HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, 340 KINGSLAND ST NUTLEY, NJ 07110, USA), NEVINS T D
SO BR J DERMATOL, 1997, 136 (6), 853-858, 22 REFS
DT Journal
LA English
AB We have investigated the possibility that protein kinase A (PKA) may play a part in regulating the activity of human and mouse hair follicles in whole organ culture Human hair follicles were isolated from facial ***skin*** by microdissection, and hair follicle and hair fibre length measurements were made daily during suspension culture Incubation of human hair follicles with dibutyryl-cAMP (db-cAMP) resulted in a dose-dependent inhibition of total cumulative follicle growth (IC50 = 100 mmol/L, 85% inhibition at 1 mmol/L) db-cAMP (0 5 mmol/L) also caused a rapid, partial inhibition of follicular DNA synthesis (20 3% inhibition at 6 h, 48 0% inhibition at 24 h) Human hair follicle growth was inhibited by the phosphodiesterase ***inhibitors*** 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine and Ro 20-1724, and by the adenylate cyclase

activator, forskolin. In addition, dbcAMP inhibited DNA synthesis in organ cultures of whisker follicles isolated from neonatal mice by microdissection. Taken together, these findings indicate that agents which increase cAMP levels are potent ***inhibitors*** of human and mouse hair follicle growth, and suggest that PKA may play a part in the regulation of hair follicle activity in vivo.

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 61 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2000 IFSCC
AN 16419 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI ACTIVATION OF CYTOPROTECTIVE PROSTAGLANDIN SYNTHASE-1 BY MINOXIDIL AS A
POSSIBLE EXPLANATION FOR ITS HAIR GROWTH STIMULATING EFFECT
AU MICHELET J F (HAIR BIOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP, L'OREAL, CLICHY, FRANCE),
[illegible]
SO J INVEST DERMATOL, 1997, 108(2), 205-209, 32 REFS
DT Journal
LA English
AB Data from the literature indicate that nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as indomethacin, naproxen, piroxicam, or ibuprofen, induce hair loss in vivo. These NSAIDs are well known ***inhibitors*** of both the cyotoprotective isoform of prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase-1 (PGHS-1) and of the inducible form, PGHS-2. By immunohistochemical staining, we found that PGHS-1 is the main isoform present in the ***dermal*** papilla from normal human hair follicle (either anagen or catagen), whereas PGHS-2 was only faintly and exclusively expressed in anagen ***dermal*** papilla. Thus, PGHS-1 might be the primary target of the hair growth-inhibitory effects of NSAIDs. We thus speculated that activation of PGHS-1 might be a mechanism
by which minoxidil (2,4-diamino-6-piperidinopyrimidine-3-oxide) stimulates hair growth in vivo. We demonstrate here that minoxidil is a potent activator of purified PGHS-1 (AC50 = 80 microM), as assayed by oxygen consumption and PGE2 production. This activation was also evidenced by increased PGE2, production by BALB/c 3T3 fibroblasts and by
human ***dermal*** papilla fibroblasts in culture. Our findings suggest that minoxidil and its derivatives may have a cytoprotective activity in vivo and that more potent second-generation hair growth-promoting drugs might be designed, based on this mechanism.

L8 ANSWER 47 OF 61 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2000 IFSCC
AN 15091 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI MODULATION OF MURINE HAIR FOLLICLE FUNCTION BY ALTERATIONS IN ORNITHINE
DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY
AU SOLER A P (THE LANKENAU MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER, WYNNEWOOD, PENNSYLVANIA,
USA), GILLIARD G, MEGOSH L C, O'BRIEN T G
SO J INVEST DERMATOL, 1996, 106(5), 1108-1113, 24 REFS
DT Journal
LA English
AB Mice that overexpress a mutated ornithine decarboxylase (ODC) transgene
in outer root sheath keratinocytes of the hair follicle were used to study the role of this ***enzyme*** in regulating hair follicle structure and function. These transgenic mice have a normal first hair cycle, but lose their hair completely beginning 2-3 wk after birth. Transgene overexpression in follicular keratinocytes is first detected at day 12 after birth, coincident with the development of follicular cysts in the upper portion of the dermis. The onset of keratin 6 expression also begins around day 12, because the promoter/regulatory region of the bovine keratin 6 gene was used to target ODC transgene expression to hair follicle keratinocytes, these data demonstrate the faithful temporal and cell type-specific expression of the K6-driven transgene. The ODC ***inhibitor*** 2-difluoromethylornithine could ***prevent*** hair loss and partially normalize ***skin*** histology if administered before the onset of ODC overexpression. 2-Difluoromethylornithine could also reactivate ***hair*** ***growth*** in animals with complete hair loss. Our results suggest that ODC is an important regulatory gene for the mouse hair follicle.

L8 ANSWER 48 OF 61 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2000 IFSCC
AN 14386 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
TI PROTEIN KINASE C INHIBITS HUMAN HAIR FOLLICLE GROWTH AND HAIR FIBRE
PRODUCTION IN ORGAN CULTURE
AU HARMON C (PRECLINICAL DERMATOLOGY RESEARCH, HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC, 340
[illegible]
SO BR J DERMATOL, 1995, 133(5), 686-693, 27 REFS
DT Journal
LA English
AB In this study we have used a human hair follicle whole-organ culture system to examine the effects of 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA), a potent activator of protein kinase C (PKC), on hair follicle growth and hair fibre production. Anagen hair follicles were isolated from human facial ***skin*** by microdissection and placed in suspension culture in supplemented Williams E medium. Hair follicle and hair fibre lengths were measured daily using an inverted microscope and cumulative growth values were calculated. Treatment with TPA resulted in a potent dose-dependent inhibition of total cumulative hair follicle growth (IC50=1nM). Hair follicles grew at a comparable rate for 4 days in the presence or absence of 10nM TPA, after which growth of TPA-treated follicles ceased while control follicles grew by a further 0.8mm over subsequent 6 days. In contrast, 10 nM TPA treatment did not affect hair fibre elongation for a period of 8 days, after which TPA- treated fibre production ceased while control fibres grew by a further 0.79mm over the subsequent 7 days. Incubation of hair follicles with TPA resulted in a 41% inhibition of hair fibre protein synthesis, as measured biochemically from the incorporation of 3H-leucine using a differential alkali extraction method. The inhibitory effect of TPA on follicle growth was partially prevented by preincubation with the selective PKC ***inhibitor*** H-7, and almost completely prevented by preincubation with the more potent PKC ***inhibitor*** Ro 31-7549. Neither agent alone significantly affected follicle growth at concentrations that reserved the TPA response. These findings indicate that PKC is a negative regulator of hair follicle growth, and suggest that PKC may play a part in the transduction of follicular growth-inhibitory signals.

L8 ANSWER 49 OF 61 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2000 IFSCC
AN 14294 KOSMET
TI INHIBITION OF POLYAMINE SYNTHESIS ALTERS HAIR FOLLICLE FUNCTION AND FIBER
COMPOSITION
AU HYND P I (DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE WAITE
CAMPUS, GLEN OSMOND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA), NANCARROW M J
SO J INVEST DERMATOL, 1996, 106(2), 249-253, 28 REFS
DT Journal
LA English
AB The activities of ornithine decarboxylase and S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase, two of the ***enzymes*** involved in the synthesis of the polyamines, were found to be high in follicle-rich homogenates of sheep ***skin*** , and to be responsive to the nutrition of the animal. Systemic provision of the ***inhibitor*** of ornithine decarboxylase, alpha-difluoromethylornithine, markedly altered the length, diameter, and composition of the fiber, the last being accompanied by an increase in the proportion of the fiber occupied by paracortical cells and an increase in the level of mRNA encoding a cysteine-rich family of keratin proteins. The growth of wool follicles cultured in media containing alpha-difluoromethylornithine was not ***inhibited*** , even at high concentrations. In contrast, low concentrations of methylglyoxal (bis)guanylhydrazone, the ***inhibitor*** of S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase, completely ***inhibited*** fiber growth in cultured follicles. Addition of spermidine to the media overcame this ***inhibition*** but spermine had no effect. Further evidence that spermine is not required for normal follicle function was provided by incubating follicles with the specific ***inhibitor*** of spermine synthetase, n-butyl-1,3-diaminopropane. This ***inhibitor*** even at high concentrations, had no effect on fiber growth in vitro. Spermidine partially overcame the growth depression that occurred in follicles cultured in methionine-deficient media, suggesting that part of the requirement for methionine is for spermidine synthesis in the follicle. These investigations provide strong evidence that the polyamines in general, and spermidine in particular, play a major role in ***hair*** ***growth***.

L8 ANSWER 50 OF 61 COPYRIGHT 2000 PJB

AN 97 29789 PHIN
DN B00560352
DED 1 Nov 1997
TI The Baby Boomer Wishbook: Therapies for the Aging and Optimistic or "Do
Not Go Gentle into That Good Night"
SO Bioventure-View (***1997***) No 1211 p1
DT Newsletter
FS FULL

L8 ANSWER 51 OF 61 COPYRIGHT 2000 PJB

AN 95 14784 PHIN
DN S00456266
DED 17 Aug 1995
TI KAKEN PHARMACEUTICAL Company Profile 1995
SO Scrip-Online-plus (***1995***)
DT Newsletter
FS FULL

L8 ANSWER 52 OF 61 COPYRIGHT 2000 PJB

AN 94 6638 PHIN
DN S00398182
DED 22 Apr 1994
TI Proscar in male pattern baldness
SO Scrip (***1994***) No 1916 p30
DT Newsletter
FS FULL

L8 ANSWER 53 OF 61 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2000 JST
AN 890608426 JICST-EPlus
TI Fundamental and clinical studies on the usefulness of Lansium Domesticum
Jack V. Duku extract as a hair growth promotor
AU KOBAYASHI YASUNOBU, INOUE SACHIKO, NOGAWA YASUHIRO, NISHIMURA HIROSHI,
MASAMOTO KOZO
CS Sunstar Inc
SO Kiso to Rinsho (Clinical Report), (1989) vol. 23, no. 13, pp. 4957-4970
Journal Code: Z0357A (Fig. 2, Tbl. 3, Ref. 7)
ISSN: 0385-2806

CY Japan
DT Journal, Article
LA Japanese
STA New

L8 ANSWER 54 OF 61 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2000 JST
AN 900224332 JICST-EPlus
TI Clinical evaluation of larsic acid for dandruff and male pattern baldness
AU NAGASHIMA TAKASHI
CS JRT OKYOSOGORYOIN
SO Yakuri to Chiryo (Japanese Pharmacology & Therapeutics), (1989) vol. 17, no. 9, pp. 1593-1598 Journal Code: Z0947A (Fig. 1, Tbl. 4, Ref. 11)
ISSN: 0386-3603
CY Japan
DT Journal, Article
LA Japanese
STA New

L8 ANSWER 55 OF 61 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2000 JST
AN 900200618 JICST-EPlus
TI Effects of lanosterol and its derivatives on gland of hamster ear and hair growth of mouse dorsal ***skin***
AU KOBAYASHI YASUNOBU, NOGAWA YASUHIRO, NISHIMURA HIROSHI, MASAMOTO KOZO
CS Sunstar Inc
SO Yakuri to Chiryo (Japanese Pharmacology & Therapeutics), (1989) vol. 17, no. 9, pp. 1223-1227 Journal Code: Z0947A (Fig. 3, Tbl. 1, Ref. 7)
ISSN: 0386-3603
CY Japan
DT Journal, Article
LA Japanese
STA New

L8 ANSWER 56 OF 61 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2000 JST
AN 890499588 JICST-EPlus
TI 5 ALPHA -reductas ***inhibitor*** in the dry ***skin*** of the Lansium domesticum Jack V. Duke fruit and its possibility as a hair growth stimulant
AU MIYAMOTO TSUMORU, HAMANAKA NOBUYUKI, TERASHIMA HIROSHI, ONO HIROYUKI
NISHIZAWA MUGIO
CS Onoyakuhinkogyo Minaseken
Tokushima Bunri Univ. Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences
SO Gendai Iryo, (1989) vol. 21, no. 6, pp. 1625-1630 Journal Code: Z0273B (Fig. 2, Tbl. 4, Ref. 16)
ISSN: 0533-7259
CY Japan
DT Journal, Article
LA Japanese
STA New

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 61 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 93 9069 BIOBUSINESS
DN 0507715
TI Cosmetic composition
AU BRAWN P R, GIBSON W T
CS BEDFORD, ENGLAND
PI US 5185325 9 Feb 1993
SO OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PATENTS,
(***1993***) VOL 1147, NO 2, Feb 9, P 868-869
DT PATENT
FS UNIQUE
LA ENGLISH

L8 ANSWER 58 OF 61 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 92 81159 BIOBUSINESS
DN 0486158
TI Hair rejuvenation strategies emphasizing combination treatments
AU BOSCHERT S
SO SKIN & ALLERGY NEWS, (***1992***) VOL 23, NO 11, Nov P o 7
DT CONFERENCE
FS UNIQUE
LA ENGLISH
AB The benefits of combination therapy using tretinoin and minoxidil in promoting hair regrowth were touted by Peter M. Goldman at the Pacific ***Dermatologic*** Association annual meeting in Palm Desert, California. Judith A. Koperski reported on her studies on the potential of finasteride alone and in combination with minoxidil in stimulating hair growth

L8 ANSWER 59 OF 61 BIOBUSINESS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 90 72840 BIOBUSINESS
DN 0310563
TI Lactams, their synthesis and use in cosmetic compositions
AU GIBSON W T
CS NORTHANTS, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 4975441 4 Dec 1990
SO OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PATENTS,
(***1990***) VOL 1121, NO 1, Dec 4, P 393-394
DT PATENT
FS UNIQUE
LA ENGLISH

L8 ANSWER 60 OF 61 DRUGNL COPYRIGHT 2000 IMSWORLD

AN 9486 DRUGNL
TI Copper-based Compounds from ProCyte
SC R&D Focus Drug News (***31 Jan 1994***)
WC 375

L8 ANSWER 61 OF 61 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1985-11997 BIOTECHDS
TI Testosterone-5-alpha-reductase inhibiting agent, obtained from various plants, inhibits balding and ***skin*** disorders
PA Rohto
PI JP 60146829 ***2 Aug 1985***
AI JP 1984-462 5 Jan 1984
PRAI JP 1984-462 5 Jan 1984
DT Patent
LA Japanese
OS WPI 1985-226622 [37]
AB Testosterone-5-alpha-reductase ***inhibiting*** agent containing as the active component a solvent extract of e.g. Foeniculi fructus, Polygalae radix, Pharbitidis semen, Plantaginis semen, Rhei rhizoma, Pini resina, Gerani herba, Bupleuri radix, Rosae fructus, Perillae herba, Catalpae fructus, Dichroae radix or Valerianae radix is described. The conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone ***inhibits*** the ***growth*** of ***hair*** and causes ***skin*** disorders. This reaction is effected by 5-alpha-reductase. The agent described in the specification ***inhibits*** the ***enzyme*** and ***prevents*** balding and ***skin*** problems. The plant may be extracted and used as a diluted or concentrated liquid. It may be used as a dried powder. The plants are extracted with water or methanol. Cosmetics for the ***skin*** and hair may be produced. (6pp)

= log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 179.16 186.96

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE -6.12 -6.12

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:40:38 ON 09 MAR 2000